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The Daily Colonist

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VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, MONDAY, MARCH. 6 1905

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

DECISIVE BATTLE IS RAGING

Greatest Artillery Duel of World's History Now in Progress Near Mukden--Japanese Under Oku Turn Russian Right And St. Petersburg Admits That Fate of Kuropatkin and His Army Hangs in the Balance--Oyama Again Sacrifices Pawns on the Battlefield Chessboard--Nogi's Port Arthur Veterans Accomplish the Miraculous Until Utterly Exhausted--The Crisis at Hand

Giant Armies Lock in Battle

Snow-Covered Plain Near Mukden Scene of Unprecedented Artillery Duel.

Japanese Advance Line Extends For Seven Miles--Gains Won at Awful Price.

Tactical Programme of Liao Yang Duplicated With Success at Mukden.

MUKDEN, March 6.—(Noon.)—An artillery duel has been raging here since morning to the westward of Mukden, and the Japanese shells are exploding within three miles of the Imperial tombs.

The line of the Japanese advanced guard extends about seven miles, parallel with the railway.

Scattered Chinese villages, which are

believed that a formidable force of Japanese is on the way to the pass. Russian communication with China is interrupted.

The Russian positions in the centre are unchanged.

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The stroke came like lightning out of a clear sky. It is reported that the situation has somewhat improved, but it still is extremely critical.

It is reported that the Japanese have been thrown back in the district of Lunfanshan and are retreating along the Shinkinlin road; but heavy fighting is continuing there. The Japanese vanguard posts are about six miles west of Mukden, where the bursting of shrapnel plainly visible. A fight also is raging at Shuchidupu and Lan-shan, where on Saturday were captured by the Japanese after a terrific combat, the villages several times changing hands.

The Japanese on Friday advanced on the Russian position at Shakhe village, which were beaten off. Twice they attacked Puttloff hill, but both attacks were repulsed. At Oubenespupa a Japanese guard of over twenty battalions made thirteen attacks during the night of March 3 and the morning of March 4, storming the redoubts most furiously. All these attacks were repulsed with heavy loss. The ground in front of the redoubts was fairly strewn with heaps of Japanese corpses.

The Japanese and Russian artillery engaged in the Heaviest Battle of the War.

Russian mortars are fired at the Shakhe bridge, and Japanese 11-inch guns are in full play, but the Russian fortifications, on which they had been working all winter, offer a fairly secure protection for their defenders.

There is little news of General Kuropatkin's operations on the extreme east of the line. The Russians are holding their ground and even advancing, but it is reported that a Japanese cavalry division with twelve quick-fire guns is sweeping far to the eastward on a retreating movement.

The carnage at the centre and on both flanks has been enormous. The Japanese at many places simply threw away their lives, beating against the Russians' powerful fortifications in attacks, which in the centre apparently were intended chiefly as a demonstration to cover the driving home of General Nogi's blow.

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CURTIS'S INDIANS.

Those who visited the Art Department of the Victoria Exhibition last fall will remember having seen a striking collection of portraits of Indian types by E. S. Curtis of Seattle, who is, probably, the greatest photographic artist in America today. These pictures are more than mere photographs. They are pictures which possess artistic effects to be found only on the canvas of the greatest painters.

In Scribner's Magazine for March, G. Bird Grinnell, the well known writer on the Indians of North America, has chosen some of Curtis's pictures as illustrations for an article on Indian types. The photographs are reproduced in color with marvelous success and add wonderfully to the interest of the letter-press which is really intended to be a commentary on the pictures themselves. In commenting on the artistic results achieved, Grinnell says: "It is easy to conceive that if Curtis shall have his health, and shall live for ten years, he will then have accumulated material for the greatest artistic and historical work in American ethnology that has ever been conceived of."

The author says that the photographs are not like those which anyone has seen. The results which Curtis gets with his camera stirs, as one is stirred by a great painting, and when we are thus moved by a picture and share the thought and feeling that the artist had when he made the picture we may recognize it as a work of art.

It is interesting to note how this work in which Curtis is now engaged developed. First of all he began photographing Indians of the Northwest near his home at Seattle, which, it is needless to say, are allied to our Coast tribes. So successful was he that he joined the Harriman expedition in Alaska in 1899 and there extended his knowledge of the North American tribes. The idea dawned upon him that there was a great field as yet unworked and that was to reproduce from the living example the types of people who first inhabited the western part of North America. It was a field in which hundreds of tribes and remnants of tribes still live, some of which retained many of their primitive customs and ancient beliefs. To accomplish a task of this kind, which meant much travel and great expense and unending toil, with limited means and a family to support, was quite beyond the ambition of the ordinary man, but as ideas take hold and possess the individual so they finally conquer. He undertook the work and visited many tribes, chiefly those of the Southwest, and especially the Navajo and various people of the Pueblo. He has also been present at ceremonies of the tribes of the Northern plains, his purpose being to picture the Indian as unprimitve, unposed, unartificial, living his daily life and going about his daily affairs. Continuing with a fixed purpose of this kind he has accomplished from an ethnological point of view a great task, and, as Grinnell says, if he is spared to complete it will have made the greatest and most valuable collection of the kind in the world.

In addition to the faithful reproduction of details he has imported into his pictures, they are the very height of art, possessing effects which have heretofore only been possible through the painter's brush. The camera is slavishly faithful to detail, omitting nothing, and supplying nothing not in the original. It is through the manipulation of light and beauty of line and of composition, says Grinnell, that Curtis is able to make his personality felt and give play to his imagination. Grinnell is the greatest authority on Indians today in America, that is to say, he has the most familiar knowledge of their ways, customs, traditions and manner of thought. His books on the Indians are not mere academic treatises, but are full of human life and interest. Apart from what he has to say on the Curtis pictures, to which reference has been made, two or three observations on the Indians are worthy of consideration.

For instance: "In all the variety of their old surroundings the Indians were a simple people, happy if they had enough to eat, and taking little thought for the future, though when food was plenty they did make some provision against a time of scarcity. They are, just as human as ourselves. They love their dear ones, pray to their gods, resent injuries and struggle for success. They are glad or sorry, depressed or hopeful, slotful or ambitious, just as we are. In all respects they are men of like passions with us, but, lacking our training, they are unable to bear their part in the struggle for existence with the white man." The Indian as he was has never been more happily described than in the foregoing paragraph.

The Indian of today is thus pictured: "The Indian has been crowded to the wall; has decreased in numbers and has changed in a hundred ways; yet he has not disappeared. For a generation we have been trying to civilize him, but the nature inherited from a thousand generations of wild ancestors cannot be eradicated in a single one. At the pres-

ent day, his picturesqueness has wholly disappeared, and to the eye he has become utterly commonplace. Yet when he lived his natural life, he and all about him were startlingly picturesque. The charge on the buffalo herd, the swift manoeuvres of an attacking war party, the circle of white lodges standing by the stream, the robed or blanketed figures that moved about the camp—any and all of these gave the landscape a light and color that we can never see again."

It is a hard matter for civilization man to comprehend him who is uncivilized; and the savage does not easily show his real self to the stranger or the chance acquaintance. So, while the Indian's habits have been written of the motives that influenced him, the spur of his actions, have been too often little comprehended."

THE SITUATION AT OTTAWA.

Interest throughout Canada is centred upon the political stage at Ottawa. The resignation of Hon. Clifford Sifton has accentuated a situation already acute among the members there. Many of the opponents of the Government naturally welcome any serious differences in the Liberal party, which will tend to weaken it, and will not endeavor to remove any cause for embarrassment. However, many in the ranks of both Liberals and Conservatives are strongly opposed on principle to the step taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in connection with separate schools, and if Sir Wilfrid should persist in a polity outlined in his speech in introducing the bill providing for provincial autonomy in the Northwest Territories, trouble is certainly in store for him and the Liberal party.

There are differences of opinion as to whether it is compulsory upon the Dominion Government to continue the separate school system in the new provinces; that is to say, whether separate schools should be written into the Act creating them or be left with the provinces themselves after being formed to deal with. Under section 93 of the B. N. A. Act, provincial legislatures are empowered to exclusively make laws in relation to education, but this power is subject to certain conditions. Sub-section 1 says that "nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union." Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that by virtue of this provision it is obligatory upon the Dominion Government to affirm such rights in the Act of autonomy, because separate schools are by law already in existence. He goes farther, however, and seeks to impose upon the new provinces a financial duty, whereby a certain provision must be made in a certain way for such schools. In other words, the public funds of the provinces are apportioned in advance of provincial legislation. It is proposed, practically, to endow separate schools of whatever class for all time to come. This seems to be the most vital objection to the present bill. With one hand it is proposed to give the provinces exclusive right to legislate upon educational matters and absolute control over the disposition of their own revenues, which, of course, are guaranteed to them by the B. N. A. Act, but with the other it is proposed to limit the first right and to seriously qualify the second.

As a matter of fact, the feeling that is manifested throughout the country arises out of opposition to the principles of separate schools rather than to any constitutional variation of provisions of the B. N. A. Act. We must recognize that that attitude is sectarian rather than academic. With that phase of the case we have nothing to do, nor do we wish in the least to echo sentiments based upon such considerations. The question to consider is whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his zeal for constitutional principles has exceeded the limits of his constitutional authority. The general opinion of his party outside of Quebec is that he has. Yesterday we quoted at length the opinion of the Globe, and a number of constitutional authorities whose opinions have been asked coincide in this view. An Indian was once described as being so straight that he leaned back. That is Sir Wilfrid's attitude on the school question.

In this connection, it is pertinent to ask if it were necessary to deal with the subject at all in the measure granting autonomy to the Northwest Territories? Certainly not, constitutionally, we think. The educational rights of denominations, as they previously exist, under the terms of the B. N. A. Act go to the Territories, and the provinces have no control. In framing school laws, it therefore, becomes incumbent upon the legislatures to give effect to those rights and not upon the Dominion or Canada. If this be not done, recourse lies in appeal to the courts, which can determine the extent to which remedial legislation is necessary. This, it is contended, is the principle which Sir Wilfrid Laurier should have recognized. By so doing he would have been relieved of the responsibility of determining the extent to which protection of denominational rights should be provided, or the exact form which it should take. He would have also fully recognized the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces in educational matters. Subsections 2, 3 and 4 of section 93 of the B. N. A. Act indicate fully the methods by which protection is afforded, and as we consider the whole section, the duty of safeguarding the educational rights in question does not in the first place, devolve upon the Federal Government. As we take it, the section is an instruction exclusively to the provinces in framing their constitution.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not in his past career, though a Catholic, been a slave to clerical influence, and in his younger days was frequently at war with the clergy of his church upon questions, which were vigorously fought out in Quebec between the Ultramontane and the French Liberals, with whom he was then allied, and, therefore, we must conclude that he is either acting consistently according to his construction of the educational provisions of the B. N. A. Act, or that with age he has unconsciously become reconciled with the views of the Conservative element of the Church, with which he was at one time at variance. We believe that the explanation of his present attitude is to be found in the latter, rather than in the former. During the few years in which it has been remarked that Sir Wilfrid has developed a disposition to arbitrariness, it is well known that he carried through the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway contract, for which he was personally responsible in an eminent degree, against the wishes of a large number of his followers, with whom it was never enthusiastically received. Today he is a greater dictator in politics than ever Sir John Macdonald was. His prompt and determined dealing with Tarte, Blair and Sifton are evidences of traits in his leadership not before suspected.

The measure granting autonomy to the Northwest is regarded as peculiarly his own, and that there is now so much division apparent among his followers on

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THIS DRUG STORE Open Day and Night

For the convenience of our customers. Our prescription department is accessible at any hour of the night; no need to wait. Walk right in.

CYRUS H. BOWES
98 Government, near Yates Street,

FOR SALE Douglas Gardens

A few lots left at..... \$1200
158 feet deep, front and back entrance.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Rubber hose and lawn sprinklers at
Cheapside.

Garden tools, all kinds, at Cheapside.

DOWN DOWN DOWN

Until the Second Week in March
We Will Sell

Suits For
\$20 and \$25

We want to make room for one
large variety of patterns to choose
from.

Cooper & Linklater,
FINE TAILORS,
47 Fort, Cor. of Broad and Fort.

CHOICE AND CHEAP

MENZIES STREET

Near C. P. R. wharf and Pro-
vincial buildings.

Seven-roomed house with all
modern conveniences; lot 60x120,

all under lawn; woodhouse,

washhouse and bicycle shed.

For price and terms apply

P. R. BROWN,
LIMITED

Phone 1076. 30 Broad St.

SPECIAL SALES

Toilet Goods Combs,
Brushes, Skin Tonics,
Perfumes, Etc

B. C. Drug Store
27 JOHNSON STREET,
Near Store. Phone 350
J. TEAGUE, Proprietor.



DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU?
That our line of Athletic Goods is a little
the best of any within miles around; that
it is large, and every article worth own-
ing. Golf Clubs, Boxing Gloves, Punching
Bags, etc. etc. etc.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,
115 Government Street.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

This system is endorsed by the leading
physicians of the city.

Classes for Ladies and
Children

The Evening Class for Ladies Meets on
Tuesdays at 8 p. m.

Private Lessons Given

Terms moderate. Apply to Principal

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE

Don't Forget

To call and examine our selection of

FINE
WORSTEDS,
SUITINGS.

They are the most up-to-date pat-
terns and of excellent quality. Come
in and select your suit at

PEDEN'S
30 Fort St. Merchant Tailor

J. A. SAYWARD

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B.C.

Sashes and Doors and Wood Work

OF ALL KINDS

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

W. MUNSUE, Secretary. Telephone 162. T. ELFORD, Manager. P. O. Box 298.

The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.

Mills—Shawnigan Lake. Office and Yards—Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Manufacturers of—

Rough and dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc., of the Best Quality, Seasoned and Kiln-Dried Flooring and Planking Lumber always in stock.

CAPITAL PLANING & SAW MILLS CO

ORCHAR AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.

Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of all kinds. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths. Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

Lemon, Gommason & Co., Telephone 77. P. O. Box 363.

FOR LUMBER, SASH DOORS

and all kinds of Building Material, go to

THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LTD. LTD.

MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. BOX 628.

A Few Odd Lines of Good Table Knives

AT DOZEN..... \$3.50
FOR DESSERTS, DOZEN..... 3.00

TO CLEAR AT

FOX'S—78 GOV. St.

\$1000 will buy a cottage
in Victoria West, near fire hall, sewered, a
bargain. Helsterman & Co.

LOCAL NEWS.

Orphans' Home—The annual meeting of subscribers to the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home will be held in the committee room of the city hall on Friday afternoon next at 4 o'clock to receive reports from the various officers, elect a management committee for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

Pythian amalgamation—At Friday evening's meeting of Far West Lodge, No. 1, K. of I., the matter of amalgamation with Victoria Lodge was finally disposed of. The rank of page was conferred on four candidates, also the rank of esquire. Next Friday evening the ranks of page and knighthood will be conferred.

Court Notes—No date has yet been fixed for the final hearing in the admiralty court of the famous marine case of Vermont vs. Abbey Palmer. A session of the court will be held, tomorrow, Judge Harrison presiding. A large number of cases are to be heard. Tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at the law courts the annual meeting of the Law Society will be held. Important business will require consideration, and a full attendance of members is required.

Scotch Social—A Scotch social will be given under the auspices of the First Congregational church on Tuesday evening next. A fine programme has been arranged and refreshments will be provided by the ladies. The following will assist: Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Glenison, Misses Jenny Bishop, L. and B. Scowcroft, L. Talbot, M. Kinnaird; Messrs. J. G. Brown, Gideon Hicks, Jesse Longfield, W. Allen, F. Patton, J. R. Westcott, W. D. Kinnaird and the Talbot orchestra.

Smith & Champion, the upholsterers, 100 Douglas street, have just completed an electric carpet cleaning machine, and are now prepared to take up, clean and relay carpets in any kind of weather. Rain or shine it makes no difference to their electric carpet cleaning machine. Anyone needing work of this kind done will do well to try this new and up-to-date machine.

Hearth Comfort—If you like something solid and substantial in the furnishings of your hearth, look over the new black iron kerids, andirons, fire sets, etc., in wrought-iron finish at Weller Bros., Government street.

There is a positive charm about the new Furnival dinner services at \$20 and \$30 that Weller Bros. are showing. Have you seen them?

The greatest bargains ever offered in Men's Furnishing Goods are now being sold at the great bargain sale, 23 Johnson street.

Shirts, Overalls, Men's Underwear and Socks at exceptionally low prices at the Great Salvage Sale, 23 Johnson street.

Remember the Great Salvage Sale is still going on at 23 Johnson street. All kinds of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes will be sold today at less than manufacturer's cost.

Universal bread mixers at Cheapside.

Have you seen those Fine Austrian Carpet Squares being sold at the salvage sale, 23 Johnson street?

50 cases boys' school suits at \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Norfolk cut. Just opened. B. Williams & Co.

New spring samples for special made to measure suits just to hand. B. Williams & Co.

See the new semi-ready suits at \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$20. Trouzers at \$4, \$5 and \$6. B. Williams & Co.

Water Sets at Cheapside.

Notice the sale of fancy goods at Mrs. W. H. Adams, 73 Douglas.

100 half price suits, sizes 36 to 44, to be cleared this week. B. Williams & Co.

Mrs. Campbell, Chiropodist. Phone 112. 161 Fort street.

10 cases new Christy hats in stiff and Fedora shapes just in. B. Williams & Co.

Try Dean & Hiscock's Marvelous Rheumatic Liniment.

Shipments of semi-ready suits and trousers arriving daily. B. Williams & Co.

Cheap Reading—We are clearing out a lot of 75¢ paper books at 25¢ each, five for one dollar. Pick out the good ones before they go. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

200 pairs pants to be cleared at half price this week. B. Williams & Co.

SWISS CREAMS

They are locally made.

They are sold on their merits.

They are better value than

Any other on the market.

Be sure you get the Large

Red Tin, labelled

SWISS CREAMS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., LTD.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

Secretary of Institute.—According to advices from Montreal, H. M. Lamb, of Victoria, has been appointed secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute, the annual general meeting of which was opened at Montreal on the 1st inst. The office of secretary is a most important one, as upon that official devolves the work of keeping the affairs of the institution running smoothly. Mr. Lamb is eminently well qualified for the position, and can be depended upon to keep British Columbia's interests well to the fore.

Borne to the Grave.—There was a very large attendance yesterday at the funeral of the late Miss May T. Heathfield, who had a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who sincerely mourn her untimely demise. Services were held at the residence of the deceased's mother, Scoresby street, at 2 p.m., and the cortège then proceeded to Christ church cathedral, where interment was conducted by Rev. W. Baugh Allen, hymns being rendered by the full surpliced choir. The edifice was quite filled by sorrowing friends and there was a profusion of magnificent floral tokens of sympathy. The following acted as pallbearers: R. E. Gossen, S. Y. Wootton, James Patterson, Ernest Temple, Alex. K. Munro and Harry Fuller.

Advertising Victoria.—In a special edition of the Winnings Commercial, just issued, there is an exceptionally fine advertisement for Victoria in a fully illustrated article contributed by Herbert Cuthbert, secretary of the Tourist Association. The edition of this number of the Commercial will run into the thousands, and being widely distributed, will do much to make known Victoria's attractions as a residential point. In The World of Today, the finest and most artistic of the 10 cent magazines, a Chicago publication of wide circulation, there is a particularly excellent article descriptive of Victoria's attractions as a growing commercial and residential city from the pen of a staff artist. This article also is splendidly illustrated.

The Victor's Reward.—On Tuesday evening the various clubs of the V. F. A. which have triumphed in the hard-fought battles on the football field will receive the trophies which accompany their well-earned laurels. These trophies, which are beautiful specimens of the silversmith's art, were on exhibition at Challoner & Mitchell's yesterday, and attracted much attention. There is the fine challenge cup presented by the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers of Work Point, won by the V. F. A. in 1904-05; also a fine trophy won by the N. W. School, and a very pretty cup presented by A. E. McPhillips, won by Victoria West 1904-05. Then there are next little silver medals, suitably engraved, for each member of the winning teams.

Hive No. 1.—To Hive No. 1, and not the Ladies of the Maccabees as a whole, is due the credit for the very successful masquerade given at Assembly hall on Friday evening last, Baxter and Queen Alexandra Hives not being participants.

Now a Pilot—Captain John Truebridge, who resigned the captaincy of the steamer Minnesota on arrival from the Atlantic, has taken out a pilot's license and will engage in piloting vessels on Puget Sound. He was formerly master of the steamer Victoria.

"The Decoy Duck"—It has been decided that the usual meeting of the Junior Guild of St. John's church will not take place tomorrow evening, as the last rehearsal of "The Decoy Duck" takes place then. Miss Grahame wishes it clearly understood that her play is a simple two-act attempt at a comedy, and she hopes that the Victoria public will not expect too much from an amateur playwright.

Seamen's Institute.—The manager of the Seamen's Institute acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of reading matter during the month of February from Miss Neale, Mrs. Wm. Atkin, Mrs. Charlotte W. Jenkins (theatre), Mr. H. B. Burnett, the Navy League (Victoria-Esquimalt branch), the Colonist, Times and the Week. Special thanks are also due to the above three papers for their kindly notices of the recent removal of the Institute into new quarters. Cash donations, received during the past month parcels of literature were supplied to the crews of the sealing schooners Dora Steward and the Alie I. Algar. The institute will in future be open on Sundays from 5 to 6 p.m., and an invitation to visit the same is extended to all who are interested in the welfare of the seamen.

CREATURE AND HIS BAND.

Manager Gerth Announces Programme for Victoria Concert Thursday.

Frank Gerth, who is this season managing the magnetic Creature and his reorganized band on their tour of the Pacific Northwest, was in Victoria last evening to complete arrangements for the concert which will be given here on Thursday evening next. The band is one of the finest ever heard in America. For the Victoria concert the following programme has been arranged:

March—"Tannhauser" Wagner
"Overture" Wagner
"Prelude and Sacred Scene, Act I" Wagner
"Parsifal" Wagner
"Overture" Wagner
"Andantino," for reeds only (Sixteenth Century) Rossini
"Harp Solo—Tema con variazioni" Thomas
"Sig. C. Sodero" Blaet
Grand selection from "Carmen" Blaet

House Cleaning—We want you to know that—in addition to our immense stock of home furnishings—we keep a large selection of brooms, brushes, wringers, washboards, feather dusters, clothes baskets, etc. Weller Bros.

Small things but very useful and much wanted at this season—picture wire, picture hooks, lemon oil, brilliant shine, furniture polish, three in one, Le Page's glue, Selvyn clothes, plate powder and polish, curtain pins, slate plates and rods, etc., at Weller Bros.

He Would Not Eat—There was a man who could not eat eggs unless they were served in egg cups. Pretty white egg cups with gold band, 50¢ per dozen. Egg cups with flower decorations, 65¢ per dozen; double end egg cups, \$1.25 per dozen; pretty egg stands with 4 or 6 cups, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

JUST ARRIVED

A Full Line

OF VEGETABLE, ROOT

AND FLOWER SEED

FROM

SUTTON & SONS

READING, ENGL.

AT—

SCOTT & PEDEN

AGENTS,

Phone 290. 3, 5 and 7 Store St.

The Script And Reformation

Grudged Concessions to Russian
People A Fulcrum For Their
Lever.

Awakened Nation Will Press For-
ward, Too Strong For the
Autocracy.

S. PETERSBURG, March 6.—(1:15 a.m.)—The history of

Friday's Imperial rescript as it has been authoritatively disclosed to the Associated Press, sheds a curious and illuminating light upon the struggles for ascendancy between the forces of reaction and liberalism, which are raging about the Emperor, again compelling one to draw a parallel with the French revolution and impressing the truth of Prince Bismarck's famous remark that everything King Louis XVI did to preserve his throne was a百年如一日.

Substantially the decision to permit representatives of the people to participate in a consultative capacity in consideration of projected reforms and preparation of laws had been taken by the Emperor three months ago, on the advice of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky and had been actually incorporated in clause III of the December manifesto. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's heart was set upon this scheme, making it a condition of his continuance in office; but at the last minute, yielding to the pressure of the reactionaries, led by Grand Duke Sergius and M. Pobedonostsev, procurator of the holy synod, it was struck out, and Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, under the sunshine of whose inspiration the

Hopes of the Nation

burst into bloom, stepped down. Had Emperor Nicholas then clung to his original resolution, then many painful events since the first of the year, including the assassination of his uncle, might have been avoided.

The project on broader lines was again revived by M. Yermolov three weeks ago at the meeting which inaugurated weekly cabinet councils under the Emperor's direct presidency. The Emperor insisted upon preserving the principle of autocracy and some divergent views also developed among the ministers. Between that meeting and February 24 the ministers compromised their differences. When it was presented the proposition contained the rescript. His Majesty, while withholding his definite approval, asked that it be placed in concrete form. This was done in the intervening week. The text is believed to be largely the work of Finance Minister Kokovskoff, although the Associated Press is not in position to absolutely affirm it.

In the meantime Prince Merstchersky, who is the editor of the *Grashdanin*, the reactionary organ at the capital, and who always has enjoyed a large influence at court, drew up a draft of Friday's manifesto as a

Couperose to the Rescript,
just as Grand Duke Sergius had prepared the communique which accompanied the December manifesto. Prince Merstchersky sent the draft to M. Pobedonostsev, who wrote a letter to the Emperor recommending it. The manifesto was signed and issued after midnight on Thursday without the knowledge or after consultation with any of the ministers, who were thunderstruck. But upon their arrival at Tsarskoe-Selo on Friday afternoon the ministers were relieved when the Emperor informed them that the manifesto would not interfere with the rescript, which he had resolved to sign, explaining the connection between the two as stated in the Associated Press despatch of March 4. It is the fact, however, that the ministers were so fearful that some adverse influence might intervene before it could appear in the regular morning edition of the Official Messenger of Saturday that it was made public instantly upon their return to St. Petersburg, and at the same time the ministers ordered its publication in a special edition of the Messenger.

Notwithstanding the paucity of praise with which some of the Russian papers greeted the document, hailing it with such expressions as "the dawning of a new era for the Slav race"; "the Rubicon of mistrust has been crossed"; "the moment for which we have been thirsting with trembling, longing and tortured souls has arrived"—there is

Greatest Diversity of Views
as to what is actually intended; but by evident design all translate the rescript as a promise of real legislative chamber. Extremists, of course, demanded a general constitution, and deride it as a delusion and a snare; but thoughtful liberals who are convinced that the autocracy intends to yield as little as possible, believe they have at last secured a fulcrum for their lever, and that the Emperor, like Aladdin, has rubbed the lamp and called a genie into being, but that he will not be able to control the new creation when it appears.

A great fight must come in Interior Minister Bouligan's committee, upon which the liberals have already demanded that the Zemstvos be represented. The decision has been taken to keep the agitation at white heat. What the liberals mainly fear is delay and the cooling off of the people into the apathy of fancied security of a victory. At the same time they hope the general situation will ameliorate, and especially that there will be no repetition of terrorism. Certainly the rescript has created a powerful impression.

The disorders which were predicted here and at Moscow for Saturday and Sunday

Did Not Occur

although the strike situation here appears distinctly more threatening. The authorities profess great hope that the rescript will completely change the attitude of the vast bulk of the working men, who really are only demanding economic reforms by a strike, but who are easy victims to a propaganda of their revolutionary comrades.

THE WAR SITUATION

The expected has happened. Kuropatkin defeated—perhaps suffering a loss greater than those of MacMahon and De Wimpffen—has obviously lost Mukden, and will fall back on the defences made at and near Tieling, a walled city but little smaller than Mukden, and a more important railway station of the Harbin-Port Arthur road. Perhaps the retreat will prove too demoralized to be arrested at Tieling.

The Japanese attack was similar in many ways to that which resulted in the capture of LiaoYang, when Kuropatkin cleverly extricated his army and retreated skilfully. Oyama has now an army of half a million men—at least 100,000, if not more, in excess of Kuropatkin's forces. Three military railways supply the great army, one through Korea, the other, that captured from Russia with base at Dairen and Yinkow.

With the great strength at his disposal, Oyama has been able to

Strengthen Kuroki

so that the envelopment contained at Yentai by Orloff in the battle of LiaoYang, will be possible; the Japanese army of Kuroki, on the left, having the required strength to drive in the army

of Rennenkampf, on the Russian right, while a rapid advance of some of the forces under Nodzu cuts that wing of Kuropatkin's army which forms the main army. At the same time, while part of Oku's, Nogi's and Noda's armies are attacking the Russian centre at the Hunho, south of Mukden, a flank force has been despatched by way of Hsilmuntun, thirty miles northeast of Mukden, terminus of the branch railway which connects with the New Chwang-Pekin railway at Koupantze, and a depot where merchants have laid in considerable supplies for sale to the Russians, which now will be a total loss. This flanking force, presumably drawn from Oku's army on the Japanese left, has been divided, and while part is being thrown against the Russian right seeking to turn it, the other, by rapid forced marches, is seeking to cut the Russian line of retreat north of Mukden.

Mukden Must Be Abandoned,
already the retreat from the city has begun. Troops are hurrying north to Tieling crowded with wounded; long lines of sleds with Chinese drivers are carrying stores; and doubtless large supplies are burning at Mukden, even as they did at LiaoYang just prior to occupation, when the scenes now transpiring about the walls of Mukden were taking place within sight of the cattled walls of muddy LiaoYang.

With a short space the sun-rayed flag will float on the lowered gates of Mukden, the Chinese who flew Russian flags from their compound gates will burn them and quickly-made, red-balled flags will take their place. Broken, demoralized, an army will have attempted to save itself in a hasty retreat, while the world's press will record another victory like to that of Sodan. It is the most decisive victory of the war.

The city of Mukden is two miles north of the Hunho, which when not frozen as at present, is shallow. Boats cannot approach to within five miles of the city, whence the Kirin road runs north, there is a slight rise from the plain, 160 miles above sea level, in which Mukden lies. This rise culminates about three miles distant in a low, wooded range, on which is a tomb regarded by the Chinese as sacred. There the remains of the son of Hsuhachu, founder of the Manchu race, are interred. The city walls enclose a square with a little more than a mile on each side. As there are large cities of Manchuria there are a quarter of a million inhabitants of Mukden—the population includes a large Chinese-Mohammedan section. This section has a mosque in the northwest suburb. In 1900 the Roman Catholic cathedral was

Burned by Boxers
and the Bishop and converts massacred.

Swarms to the Assault.

The despatches indicate how successfully the Japanese advance is pushing its way forward.

The whole line of the Hunho south

although within a few miles there are many low hills. Now snow covers the ground, which is frozen too hard to allow of rapid trenching. The thaw, is not expected for a month or five weeks.

To the north, about eleven miles distant, is a pass between two low hills, Tsalupu, called Tie and Ganto Pass in despatches. This place is capable of being held by a strong garrison, a good retreat, and Kuropatkin had prepared a position there to be used when necessity arose. It is to cut the retreat to that position that the flanking force, now swinging to the Russian right rear, is aimed.

Should the flanking movement prove successful—the Russians will fight desperately to retain it—the battle now being fought will be a decisive one, perhaps a Sedan. The losses will certainly be greater than those of the battle which gave Germany victory over France. The fighting is of the bloodiest description; that is evident, sanguinary, hand-to-hand fights on low hills are following fast on each other. First the guns, with the siegenguns and mortars of Nogi's army fire the field pieces, which now fight well within range of the Russian pieces to which they are inferior, while the big guns hurl great projectiles from a safe range in the distance, bombard the positions, and then regiment after regiment.

FIRST ADMIRALTY LORD.

Appointment of Lord Cawdor Comes in Nature of a Surprise.

London, March 5.—It is officially announced that Lord Cawdor will succeed Lord Selborne as first lord of the admiralty.

Lord Cawdor's appointment is somewhat of a surprise, he having since his accession to the earldom taken no active part in politics, and being absorbed in railway management.

The appointment is well received, however.

Earl Cawdor will resign from the chairmanship of the Great Western Railway.

WARSAW'S OMINOUS CALM.

Hundreds of Arrests by Soldiers—The New Governor's Career.

Warsaw, March 5.—(12:50 p.m.)—It is reported that since Thursday the police of the city have arrested hundreds of persons who were thought likely to participate in any disturbances. They will be released as soon as the situation justifies it.

The city was quiet today. Soldiers are still visible everywhere. M. Maximovitch, the new Governor-General of Warsaw, who is expected to arrive here shortly, was born in 1849. He received his early education at Dresden and entered the army in 1867. His career was exclusively military until 1893 when he was appointed Governor of the Urals. Later he became a Tatar of the Don Cossacks, whence he comes to Warsaw. The position of Governor-General is very difficult to fill. Apart from all the troubles and complications attendant on ruling the people, the Governor-General, as commander of the military forces, is responsible for the guarding of two frontiers—those of Austria and Germany.

CARNEGIE THE CITIZEN.

Will Do His Part Always to Assist in Punishing Crime.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—Nathan Loeser, trustee, and County Prosecutor Harvey R. Keeler, called by appointment upon Andrew Carnegie in this city today and talked over with him the famous Chadwick \$5,000,000 note, and equally famous trust agreement. The officials obtained specimens of Mr. Carnegie's handwriting for the purpose of comparing it with the writing on the paper. Mr. Carnegie was amused when he saw the documents bearing his name. The dissimilarity of signatures was marked.

Speaking of the second trial which Mrs. Chadwick and her husband will have to undergo upon their husband's case, Mr. Carnegie said that he was unwilling to come to Cleveland. In the interests of justice as often as necessary that he regarded it as his duty as a citizen to see that every citizen should aid in the punishment of crime whenever found.

Mr. Carnegie said that he would be in court at 9:30 tomorrow morning to be sworn as a witness in the government's case.

Mr. Carnegie repeated his former statement that he had never met Mrs. Chadwick; had never even heard of her until the crash in her affairs came. Inasmuch as the ironmaster and the prisoner will meet face to face for the first time at the opening of court, the scene is likely to prove a dramatic one.

A ROMANCE OF LONG AGO.

Binghamton, N. Y., March 5.—Josephine Smithurst, long prominent in Masonic circles in this state, died here today, aged 83 years. He is said to have been the heir to an English title, which he renounced in order to marry a woman to whom his family objected, and with whom he came to America sixty years ago.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Niagara Falls, Ont., March 5.—Saturday night the two children, aged eight and five years, of Walter Phillips, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the house. The parents were absent.

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BOBBINET RUFFLED CURTAINS.

These delightful little curtains are becoming increasingly popular for Bedroom, Boudoir, or Drawing-room Service.

"The Season's" Prices

Are as follows:

3yds.x50in., white....\$3.25 per pair
3yds.x45in., white....\$3.75 per pair
3yds.x50in., white....\$4.00 per pair
3yds.x54in., white....\$4.50 per pair
3yds.x50in., white....\$5.50 per pair
3yds.x50in., white....\$6.00 per pair
3yds.x50in., white....\$6.50 per pair

Superior Nottinghams

At \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25,

\$3.00, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$5.00, \$6.50 to \$15.00 per pair.

Three Specials'

In Ecu Arab.

31/2yds.x48in., at.....\$6.50 per pair

3yds.x50in., at.....\$5.00 per pair

31/2yds.x51in., at.....\$8.50 per pair

WEILER BROS.

The Complete House-Furnishers

Our New Goods Are Now In

WEILER BROS.

The Complete House-Furnishers

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